

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SENSE OF COMMUNITY AND AGREEABLENESS WITH PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR AMONG MEMBER OF YOUNG ON TOP (YOT)

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Abstract: Helping behavior that benefits others or society in general called as prosocial behavior. Pro social behavior refers to voluntary actions that are intended to help and give benefit for another individual or group. Prosocial behavior in the individual in a community or organization can be affected by sense of community and agreeableness. The aim of this study is to determine: (1) the relationship between sense of community and agreeableness with prosocial behavior, (2) the relationship between sense of community with prosocial behavior, and (3) the relationship between agreeableness with prosocial behavior among member of Young On Top (YOT). The population of this study is member of Young On Top (YOT) region Joglosemar-Jatim 2015 which is divided in six cities, those are in Solo, Semarang, Jogja, Malang, Jember, and Surabaya. Sampling used population studies or census by using the entire population consisting 162 members. Instrument in this study used prosocial behavior scale, sense of community scale, and agreeableness scale using Indonesian version of BFI. Multiple regression analysis was used for examining the first hypothesis, and partial correlation test for examining the second and the third hypothesis. The result of this study showed that there was a significant positive correlation between sense of community and agreeableness with prosocial behavior among member of Young On Top (YOT) (F-test = 100,875; $p < 0,05$; and $R = 0,784$). Partially, the result shows the significant positive correlation between sense of community and prosocial behavior ($r = 0,660$; $p < 0,05$), and there is significant positive correlation between agreeableness and prosocial behavior ($r = 0,244$; $p < 0,05$). The value of R^2 in this study is 0,559 or 55,9% which was of effective contribution of sense of community towards prosocial behavior with amount 47,26% and effective contribution of agreeableness towards prosocial behavior with amount 8,67%.

Key word: prosocial behavior, sense of community, agreeableness

Globalization makes the behaviors that often appear likely to lead to negative things like individualistic, selfish, and has nature of contractual relationship based solely on profit-loss and exploitation (Yuwono, 2009). But in essence, whatever degree of human's independence, they would still need help for others at certain moments (Faturochman in Sabiq & Djalali, 2012).

People need to help each other in order to survive. Behavior that refer to voluntary and deliberate actions specifically intended to benefit or improve the well-being of another called as prosocial behavior. Eisenberg and Mussen (1989) define prosocial behavior as a behavior that is voluntary and deliberate that has positive consequences for the well-being of another person or group. These actions are made by empathy and by a sense of concern about others' well-being and rights. Prosocial behavior consists of six aspects, such as helping, sharing, generosity, donating, cooperative, and honesty.

Prosocial behavior can determine interaction and the formation of relationships between individuals, it

can even makes the community thrive (Singh & Teoh, 2013), can improves self-esteem, helps in psychosocial adaptation, and gets experience that makes positive feeling like grateful (Caprara & Steca, 2005). Prosocial behavior was also can prevents social conflicts (Sunarwiyati in Kartono, 2005) as well as reducing the potential of depression and anxiety (Krause, 2009).

McGinley and Carlo (2007) explains that prosocial behavior at the individual associated with a poor social adjustment such rejection. Chen et al. (2002) adds that individuals who are less involved in prosocial behaviors are more likely to engage in aggressive behavior and antisocial behavior. Antisocial behavior is a behavior that has the intent to hurt or harm others.

Farrington (in Millie, 2009) said that, at this time anti-social behavior happens a lot and seemed become a normal thing. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2015 published that from 2008 to 2014 there has been a fairly rapid increase in cases of mass clash that occurred on the various elements of society.

Anti-social behavior and aggressive behavior can be reduced by increasing the positive behavior of the

individual so the harmonious relationship can always be maintained. The positive behaviors such as prosocial behavior (Eisenberg & Mussen, 1989) need to be built and maintained by the individual.

Gagne (2013) mentions the organization or community is one of many ways to contribute to the society because it can provides an opportunity for individuals to develop prosocial behavior. Prosocial behavior within the organization or community can improve academic achievement, positive self-esteem, positive relationships with others, even higher prosocial behavior than before (Penner et al., 2005).

Interaction that takes place from time to time on a particular social group will create bonding among members. The stronger bond existing can affects, changes, or improves the behavior of the individual (Boner in Gerungan, 1996). These attributes can positively affect a sense of belonging within the individual (Goodenow in Strayhorn, 2012). Sense of belonging in community organization called as sense of community (Royal & Rossi, 1996).

Brodsky et al. (in Omoto & Snyder, 2009) reported that individuals who have a sense of community have willing to be active voluntary and be more generous (Kingston et al. in Omoto & Snyder, 2009). Besides, Cuthill (2002) states that when there is a sense of community, individuals will have more interest in public.

Sense of community is a feeling that is owned by members of a community to look after each other in the group, and the mutual trust that each member needs will be met through shared commitment (McMillan & Chavis, 1986). Sense of community consists of four aspects, namely membership, influence, integration and fulfillment of needs, and shared emotional connection.

For individuals, the sense of community can be a positive sign of social progress (Connell et al., in Evans, 2007) and well-being (Pretty et al., 2006). Other studies have shown that individuals with a strong sense of community will have low feeling of loneliness and the behavior of crime tends to decrease (Chipuer, 2001), get advantages in performance, good retention (Thomas, 2012), increasing the social networks, as well as improving ability to manage problems in the community or organization (Berkman & Glass, 2000). While the absence of a sense of community can make people in the community feel isolated, alienated, and feel alone (Farrell et al., 2004).

Basically, when two people have some similarity, the bond between the two can be intertwined and can lead to prosocial behavior (Lichtenbarger, 2000). However, prosocial behavior not only happened by sense of community. Another thing affecting prosocial behavior are personality traits of the individual. Tendency of individuals to behave in prosocial generally settled in

personality and temperament (Caspi et al., 2003).

Trait theory is one way to understand the personality of the individual. The trait is grouped into five models called Five Factor Model or Big Five. According to McCrae and Costa (1996) five models of personality are agreeableness, extraversion, openness, conscientiousness, and neuroticism. Among the five model of personality, Caprara et al. (2012) states that agreeableness is the main model of personality that has a positive influence on the prosocial behavior of individuals.

John and Srivastava (1999) revealed that agreeableness is one of personality dimension from big five model that is synonymous with social adaptation, pleasant, sincere friendship, kindness, and love. Agreeableness is divided into five aspects, namely altruism, compliance, modesty, tender-mindedness and trust. Research Carlo et al. (2005) states that there is a significant positive relationship between agreeableness with the voluntary activities as a part of prosocial behavior.

Graziano et al. (2007) found that individuals with high agreeableness has higher empathy, usually have high social natures (Mount et al., 2005), more friendly and generous in negotiating to keep the feelings of others, and has a tendency to work together and maintain social harmony (Hussain et al., 2012). Individuals with high agreeableness is characterized by behaviors that tend to be warmer, have good social relationships, compassion, and love to help others (Lepine & Van Dyne, 2001). On the other hand, individuals with low agreeableness is associated with high aggression (Miller et al., 2009), tend to be selfish, not worry about other people, unfriendly and rude in social relationships, as well as having a high suspicion for others (Hussain et al., 2012).

Based on the introduction above, it is necessary to have study on "The relationship between Sense of Community and Agreeableness with Prosocial Behavior among Member of Young On Top (YOT)".

METHOD

Population in thus research is the member of Young On Top in some cities such as Yogyakarta, Solo, Semarang, Surabaya, Jember, and Malang (Joglosemar-Jatim) in 2015 that consisting of 162 peoples. Sampling in this research used census population studies or entire studies.

Collecting data method was a quantitative approach using prosocial behavior scale, sense of community scale, and agreeableness scale. Prosocial behavior scale constructed based on the aspects raised by Eisenberg and Mussen (1989), which is helping, sharing, generosity, donating, cooperative, and honesty.

Sense of community scale constructed based on the aspects by McMillan and Chavis (1986), which is membership, influence, integration and fulfillment of needs, and shared emotional connection. Agreeableness scale refers to the Big Five Inventory (BFI) which has been translated into Indonesian by Ramdhani (2012) on the basis of aspects put forward by John & Srivastava (1999), which are altruism, compliance, modesty, tender-mindedness and trust.

Calculation of scale validity used Corrected Item Total Correlation by aborting item that has a correlation coefficient below 0.3. Reliability test used Cronbach Alpha formula. Based on the results of validity and

reliability test, these scale consisted of 28-item for prosocial behavior scale with reliability coefficient 0.877; 31-item for sense of community scale with reliability coefficient 0.906; 7-item agreeableness scale with reliability coefficient 0.753.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Findings

The results proved that first hypothesis is accepted, there is a positive and significant relationship between sense of community and agreeableness with prosocial behavior.

Table 1. Simultaneous Test Results

ANOVA ^b						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	4731,130	2	2365,565	100,874	,000 ^a
	Residual	3728,648	159	23,451		
	Total	8459,778	161			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Agreeableness, Sense of Community

b. Dependent Variable: Prosocial Behavior

From the table above, we can conclude that the results of hypothesis test using multiple linear regression showed a value of 0.000 (or 0.0001) with a significance level of 0.05 and value Ftest 100.874 with Ftable 3.05, stated that the $p < 0.05$ and $F_{test} > F_{table}$.

The result of partial correlation test proved that the second and third hypothesis in the study are accepted.

Table 2. The Result of Partial Correlation Test between Sense of Community and Prosocial Behavior

Correlations					
Control Variables			Prosocial Behavior	Sense of Community	
Agreeableness	Prosocial Behavior	Correlation	1,000	,660	
		Significance (2-tailed)	.	,000	
		df	0	159	
	Sense of Community	Correlation	,660	1,000	
		Significance (2-tailed)	,000	.	
		df	159	0	

The result of partial correlation test in the table above showed that the variable sense of community has a significance of 0.000 (or 0.0001), at the 0.05 significance level ($p\text{-value} < 0.05$). It means there is significant relationship between the sense of community with prosocial behavior among member of Young On

Top (YOT). These results have a positive relationship direction, so it can be said that the higher level of sense of community you have, the higher level of prosocial you have.

Table 3. The Result of Partial Correlation Test between Agreeableness and Prosocial Behavior

Correlations				
Control Variables			Prosocial Behavior	Agreeable-ness
Sense of Community	Prosocial Behavior	Correlation	1,000	,244
		Significance (2-tailed)	.	,002
		df	0	159
	Agreeable-ness	Correlation	,244	1,000
		Significance (2-tailed)	,002	.
		df	159	0

The result of partial correlation test in the table above shows that the variable agreeableness has a significance of 0.002 at a significance level of 0.05 ($p\text{-value} < 0.05$). It means there is significant relationship between agreeableness with prosocial behavior among member of Young On Top (YOT). These results have a positive relationship direction, so it can be said that the higher level of agreeableness you have, the higher level of prosocial you have.

The relative contribution of sense of community toward prosocial behavior is 84.5%, while the relative contribution of agreeableness toward prosocial behavior is 15.5%. Effective contribution of sense of community toward prosocial behavior is 47.26%, while the effective contribution of agreeableness toward prosocial behavior is 8.67%.

Descriptive analysis showed that generally there was 6.17% of respondents in moderate level of prosocial behavior, 83.33% in high level, and 10.5% in level very high. In variable sense of community, there was 0.62% of respondents in low level, 33, 95% in moderate level, 57.41% in high level, and 8.02% in very high level. In variable agreeableness, there was 78.4% respondents in high level and 21.6% in very high level.

Based on the explanation above, this research has been able to answer the research hypothesis, that there is significant relationship between sense of community and agreeableness with prosocial behavior among member of Young On Top (YOT) either together or partially.

Discussion

The first hypothesis in this study is accepted, shows that there is significant positive relationship between sense of community and agreeableness with prosocial behavior among member of Young On Top (YOT). Arkelof and Kranton (in Baldassarri & Grossman, 2014) said that when an individual has a sense of community, they would tend to indicate the expected behavior by members of his group. It can boost the potential of the behaviors leading to prosocial behavior (Nolin, 2010), even Goeree (2010) added that when individuals have such a relation to groups that is followed, he would be very willing to share and show prosocial behavior in greater way.

Agreeableness also able to predict prosocial behavior among member of Young On Top (YOT). According to Graziano and Eisenberg (in Carlo et al., 2005) agreeableness is a core factor or the most important factor that has contribution to prosocial behavior of individuals. Individual with agreeableness according to Yarkoni et al. (2015) has a strong compassion to the response thus more likely to help someone.

The second hypothesis in this study can be accepted, that there is significant positive relationship between sense of community with prosocial behavior among member of Young On Top (YOT). It can be said that the higher level of sense of community means the higher the level of prosocial behavior. This suggests that the feelings contained in the sense of community like the feeling of caring for each other, mutual trust that the needs of each member will be mutually met through shared commitment, a sense in which individuals feel they have and considered in a network and structure;

turned out to have a positive relationship with prosocial behavior.

The third hypothesis in this study can be accepted, that there is significant positive relationship between agreeableness with prosocial behavior among member of Young On Top (YOT). It can be said that the higher levels of agreeableness you have, the higher the level of prosocial behavior owned. Personality is one of the factor in prosocial behavior (Sears et al., 1994). Personality can be understood by several approaches, one of that is trait theory or the theory of nature. Trait or characteristic is the size of individual differences in the tendency to show a consistent pattern of thoughts, feelings, and actions (McCrae & Costa in Cloninger, 2009). Big Five personality trait consisting of openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism. Among the five personality, Graziano and Eisenberg (1997) states that agreeableness is the most important personality trait that contribute to prosocial behavior. Agreeableness itself by Graziano et al. (In Cote et al., 2011) is characterized by a generous, cooperation, helpfulness, easy to forgive, and has a good quality of warmth.

Coefficient of determination (R²) shows the influence of sense of community and agreeableness with prosocial behavior amounted to 0,559. This suggests that the effect of sense of community and agreeableness toward prosocial behavior have a presentation at 55.9%. The remaining portion of 44.1% is influenced by other factors outside the research.

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Other factors that can influence prosocial behaviors include self gain, values and norms of the individual, empathy, cost, personality, interpersonal relations, norms of reciprocity, experience and mood, nature of the stimulus, vagueness of responsibility, and levels of need who need help (Staub in Dayakisni & Hudaniah, 2009).

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the analysis of quantitative data obtained through this study it can be concluded that: (1) There are significant positive relationships between sense of community and agreeableness with pro social behavior among member of Young On Top (YOT). (2) There are significant positive correlations between sense of community with pro social behavior among member of Young On Top (YOT). The more positive the sense of community, the higher pro social behavior. (3) There are significant positive correlations between agreeableness with pro social behavior among member of Young On Top (YOT). The higher or more positive agreeableness means equally the higher prosocial behavior. (4) The relative contributions of sense of community toward pro social behavior is 84.5% and the relative contribution of agreeableness toward pro social behavior is 15.5%. (5) The effective contributions of sense of community toward pro social behavior is 47.26% and the effective contribution of agreeableness toward pro social behavior is 8.67%.

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